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Title of the Invention: Powder cosmetic

[Claims]

[Claim 1] A powder cosmetic comprising (a) a hydrophobicized silicic anhydride having a surface area of not less than  $60 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ , (b) at least one kind selected from (b-1) a silicone type compound, (b-2) silicic anhydride, (b-3) a polysaccharide type polymer and (b-4) a cellulose type polymer, and (c) water, which is liquefied by friction of an application thereof.

[Claim 2] The powder cosmetic of claim 1 comprising the component (a) in an amount of 0.1 to 20% by weight.

[Claim 3] The powder cosmetic of claim 1 or 2 comprising the component (b) in an amount of 0.001 to 20% by weight.

[Claim 4] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 1 to 3 further comprising (d) a component unstable in the presence of water.

[Claim 5] The powder cosmetic of claim 4, wherein the component (d) is at least one kind selected from a whitener, an antiinflammatory, an antibacterial agent, a hormone, a vitamin, an enzyme, a clathrate compound, an antioxidant and a plant extract.

[Claim 6] The powder cosmetic of claim 4 or 5, wherein the component (d) is at least one kind selected from a hydroquinone derivative, kojic acid, L-ascorbic acid and its derivative,

pantothenyl ethyl ether, tranexamic acid and its derivative, a glycyrrhizic acid salt, resorcin, sulfur, salicylic acid, vitamin B<sub>6</sub> and its derivative, nicotinic acid and its derivative, trypsin, hyaluronidase, cyclodextrin and its derivative, thiotaurine, glutathione, a tea extract and a *Rosa roxburghii* extract.

[Claim 7] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 4 to 6 comprising the component (d) in an amount of 0.001 to 10% by weight.

[Claim 8] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 1 to 7 further comprising at least one kind selected from a lamé agent and a pearling agent.

[Claim 9] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 1 to 8 which is a T-zone powder cosmetic using, as the component (b), at least one kind selected from (b-1) a silicone type compound and (b-2) silicic anhydride, which is liquefied by friction of application thereof.

[Claim 10] The powder cosmetic of any one of claims 4 to 9 which is a T-zone powder cosmetic comprising, as the component (d), at least one kind selected from vitamin B<sub>6</sub> and its derivative, cyclodextrin and its derivative, which is liquefied by friction of an application thereof.

[0007]

[Problem to Be Solved by the Invention] The present invention is made in consideration of the above described circumstances and has an object to provide a powder cosmetic which is liquefied by friction of an application thereof in use to bring about the properties of a skin lotion or a milky lotion in spite of a cosmetic in the form of a powder, can obtain an extremely good feeling of use and finishing without any squeaky feeling, excels in the long-term storage stability of products, and furthermore stably comprises these components even when a component unstable in the presence of water is incorporated thereinto and fully exhibits their functions.

[0026] The cellulose type polymer as the component (b-4) is

not particularly limited if it can be incorporated into cosmetics and includes, for example, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose and spherical cellulose.

[0081] (Example 3 and Comparative Example 3)

Powder compositions were prepared with the use of the compositions shown in the following Table 5. The usability of Example 3 and Comparative Example 3 (squeaky feeling) was evaluated by the above described testing method. Further, as the dimethylsilicone oil treated silicic anhydride (\*) in Table 5, "Aerosil R202" (a product of Nippon Aerosil Co., Ltd., surface area: 100 m<sup>2</sup>/g) was used and as the cellulose type polymer (\*\*), "Celluflow C25" (a product of Chisso Corporation) was used. The results are shown in Table 5.

[0082] Table 5

	Example 3	Comparative Example 3
(1) Dimethylsilicone oil treated silicic anhydride (*)	5.00	5.00
(2) Cellulose type polymer(**)	1.00	-
(3) Resorcin	0.10	0.10
(4) 1,3-Butylene glycol	10.00	10.00
(5) Dynamite glycerin	2.00	2.00
(6) Citric acid	0.02	0.02
(7) Sodium citrate	0.08	0.08
(8) Antiseptic	0.20	0.20
(9) Purified water	the balance	the balance
Evaluation of Usability (squeaky feeling)	◎	×

[0083] (Preparation Method)

(3) to (9) were mixed and dissolved. Into the resulting solution, (2) was dispersed, and thereafter the resulting dispersion was mixed with (1) and agitated and filled in a container.

[0084] As is clear from Table 5, the powder cosmetic of Example 3 did not give a squeaky feeling compared to Comparative Example 3 and exhibited extremely good usability.